

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 36. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

THE price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL- LARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

THE terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully solicited by their humble servant JAMES M. PIKE, to notice his New Establishment on Main Street, three doors below the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and immediately opposite Maj. Fisher's Tin Ware Store, in the opening of which, he has spared neither trouble nor expense (within the limits of his ability) to furnish in a manner suitable for their convenience and accommodation, and where he is now anxiously waiting to obey their commands, flattering himself he shall be able to give proper satisfaction in every branch of his profession; and promising strict attention and punctuality to the execution of their respective orders. The Gentleman's Dressing Room being apart from his front Shop, affording him the pleasure of respectfully inviting the custom of the Ladies, and the prospect of his soon having a supply of stock, will enable him to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Frizetts*, *Clus- tapers*, *Bandaus*, &c. which if they fail in point of elegance or workmanship, will be cheerfully taken back and the money refunded.

Gentlemen's Crop Wigs, natural, handsome, and becoming, furnished at a short notice and under the same obligation—and while he encroaches upon the attention of the public, by this lengthly communication, permit him to present his sincere and unfeigned acknowledgments, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he has become a resident in this place; hoping by his future exertions to please, he will merit a continuance of their patronage.

He has just received a small invoice of Goods from the eastward, among which are a few elegant *Steel Purves*; *Silk Suspenders*, inferior to none in the town; *Sealing Wax*, in boxes for the Toilette; also in sticks, of a superior quality; *Perfumed powdered Soap* in boxes; *French tooth Powder*; *Tooth Brushes*; *Rouge*, fine and superior; *Pomatum*; *Russian Oil* for the hair, the properties of which need only to be used to be known; as it is pronounced generally, superior to any Oil ever before imported; a few elegant *Snuff Boxes*, made of Rice and lined with Tortoise Shell; *Needle Cases*; *Count Plaster*; *Shaving Boxes*; *Watch Trunks* and Chains, double Gilt; a few pair of superb *Stocking Ties*; *Spanish Segars* of the real genuine Cuban Tobacco; *Torpedoes*; *Sporting Segars*, &c. &c.

All favors gratefully acknowledged by the Public's devoted humble servant,

JAMES M. PIKE.

CASH and the highest price will be given for good HUMAN HAIR.

Lexington, August 30, 1817.—3t.

LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Monday 22d September, 1817, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of Trust, TWO LOTS OF GROUND belonging to Thomas Neckeris, situated on Lower street, continued South-West of High street—No. 9. Thirty-seven feet front on Lower street, back to C. Humphreys line; and No 15. Forty feet front on same street, running back to C. Humphreys line.

ALSO at the same time and place by virtue of a deed of Trust,

ONE LOT

belonging to Hugh Crawford, situated on Lower street, continued—No. 5. 40 Feet on said street back to C. Humphreys line.

ALSO at the same time and place, by virtue of a deed of Trust.

ONE LOT

belonging to Enoch Francis No. 3. 40 Feet on Lower street, and back to C. Humphreys line.

The above 4 Lots will be sold in consequence of the parties neglecting to make payments for the purchase of the same, of which all concerned will hereby take notice.

A credit of Sixty days will be given, the purchaser giving approved security.

Attendance will be given by

RICHARD HIGGINS, Trustee.

Lex. August 30, 1817.—3t.

Pocket Book Found.

WAS found a few days ago, a *Red Morocco PCKET BOOK*, with a number of notes, receipts, &c. in it. It appears from these papers to belong to John or Jessie Brinegar of Clarke county. The owner can be hit by applying at the Kentucky Gazette Office, and paying for this advertisement. August 30.—3t.

WOOD WANTED.

Wanted a large quantity of GOOD SOUND WOOD, FOR which the highest price will be given in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30.—3t.

CLARKE CIRCUIT—JUNE TERM, 1817.

STEPHEN BOYLE Plt. against ISAAC *In Case*. VANBIBER & Depts.

THE Sheriff of Clarke county having returned on the pluribus capias which issued herein, that the defendants Isaac Vanbiber and Elizabeth his wife, (late Elizabeth Hays) Joshua Dodson and Susanna his wife, (late Susanna Hays) Lewis Jones and Delinda i. e. Beninda, his wife (late Delinda Hays)—William Hays, Daniel Hays, Green Hays and Mahala Hays, heirs at law of William Hays deceased, were not to be found; therefore, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next September Term and answer to this action, or judgment will be entered against them by default; and it is further ordered, that proclamation of this order be made at the court house door of Clarke county on three successive court days, and a copy of the same inserted three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

A Copy, Attest,

SAM. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

August 30.—3t.

Hogs Wanted.

WE will give cash for two hundred young HOGS, delivered at the TANNING MILL. JOHN & THO: P. HART. Lexington, Aug. 16.—4t.

LOG-WOOD.

JUST received and for sale, cheap for cash, eight thousand weight of LOG-WOOD, by JAMES GARRISON & CO Main street, next door to James Wier, Lexington.

Lex. August 16.—4t.

ELEGANT CARPETING

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23.—4t.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE & GROCERY STORE,

NEARLY opposite the Market-house, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of

Shoes and Groceries, to wit:

Men's fine leather & Morocco Skins of different colours

Men's shoes with straps for buckles

Men's fine leather Pump

Men's coarse Shoes Boot cord and Shoe binding

Kid Morocco Shoes Boot webbing for boot straps

Ladies' high heel Shoes Black ball of the best quality

Ladies' Morocco Shoes Persian bristle and hair with straps

Ladies' plain Morocco Slippers of different colours

Men's Booties

Ladies' Morocco cork soal Shoes

Slippers

Children's Morocco & leather Shoes

Soap

Children's Morocco Hats

Groceries:

Frontegian Wine Coffee Mills

Madiera, Port, Claret Mustard, Nutmeg and Mace

Fourth proof Jamaica Cinnamon and Cloves

Spirits Allspice, Ginger and Pepper

Fourth proof French Brandy Madeira, Copperas, Indigo and Alum

Gin Spanish and common Segars of best quality

Imperial, Young Hyson, Ilyson and Hyson Skin Tea Soft shell Almonds

Coffee, Chocolate and Rice Anchovies, Cod-sounds Salmon, Shad and Mackerel

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars Rappee Snuff, No. 1 Patent Lamps, &c. &c.

Liquorice Ball & Can-died Sugar

All of which will be sold low for Cash in hand.

Also, some best Flaxseed Oil and a Share in the Lexington Library.

Lexington, Aug. 23, 1817.—4t.

J. C. WENZEL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A NEW AS-

SORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES,

ORNAMENTED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS,

OF superior tone and workmanship, which

will be sold at the New-York and Philadel-

phia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.

He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes man-

ufactured by the best workman in Philadel-

phia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna

construction.

Also a variety of FLUTES, with one, six, or eight keys—CHIMBER ORGANS, CLA- RIONETS, and other musical instruments, of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE & CUTLERY; GROCERIES, CHINA & LIVER-

POOL WARES; the principal part of which

being selected by himself in Philadelphia from the Cash Houses and at Auction, he will be en-

able to sell as low, if not lower than any goods

brought to this market, viz.—

Superfine Second and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres, Flannels;

Point and Rose Blankets;

Linen and Cotton Cambric;

Fancy Lace Muslin in patterns;

India Book, Muff, Leno, Cross barr'd and stripe Corded Muslins;

Dimities, Check and Domestic Cottons;

Black, spotted and coloured Bombazets;

Cotton Cassimeres, Virginia Cotton Goods;

Florence, Mantua, Levantine and Lustrestring Silks;

54, 64 & 74 Damask and Levantine Silk and Cotton Shawls;

Florentine, Mersailles, Toilenet and Silk stripe Vesting;

An elegant assortment of Ginghams and Prints;

7-8ths & 4-4ths Steam Loom and Shirting Cambrian;

Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hosiery;

Linen, Damask, and Cotton Table Cloths;

Twill'd Silk, Madras, Flax, Bandane and Cotton Handkerchiefs;

7-8ths and 4-4ths Irish Linen, Sheet and Longlawn—Black Feathers—Silk Cotton and Silver Lace;

Tapes, Ribbons, Cotton Balls and Nuns Thread;

An assortment of STRAW BONNETS;

Plated Castors, Tea Trays, Toilet Glasses, Walden's Ink Powder, Common & Letter Paper;

Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons;

Scissors, Spectacles, Ivory, Tortoise-shell and Redding Combs;

Silk, Metal, Plated, Gilt and Glass Buttons;

A general assortment of SADDLERY, Sir-

single Webb and Plush;

Files assorted; Hinges and Screws;

Drawers, Book-Case, Cupboard;

Pad and Stock Locks.

A complete assortment of Caststeel Chisels and Gouges—Augers, Gimblets, Hatchets and Hammers; Awls, Tacks, Snipe Pincers, Nippers, &c.

Mill, Pitt, Hand, Tenant, Dovetail, &c. Cut, Veneering and Compass Saws;

Rein, Turkey Oil Stones, dble and single Plane Irons;

Wire Sieves, Brass and Iron Wire;

Shovels and Tonga—Spades and Shovels;

Coopers Adzes, Axes and Compasses, and Carpenters Adzes.

Brownie, Desk & Sideboard Mounting;

Quadrants for Surveyors;

Wrought and Cut Tacks, and Springs of all sizes; Tenter Hooks and Fish Hooks—Steeloye Steel; Drawing Knives;

Brass flat-bottom and strait Candlesticks—

Fresh Irons of an excellent quality—

BLANK, PAPER, &c.

Writing Paper, Letter Paper, Blank Deeds, Warrants, Pisses, Bills of Lading, Bank Checks, Indentures, Masonic Diplomas, G.M.U.T.S.—

All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates, sheriffs and constables, may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—4t.

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,

MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON,

Are prepared to execute every kind of PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and promptitude, such as

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete offices in

TO MAJOR CARTWRIGHT,
THE VENERABLE LEADER OF REFORM.

North-Hampstead, Long-Island,
August 1, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR.—Amongst the consolations that I daily experience, I know of very few which can be put in competition with that which I received in a letter from you, brought out to me by one of our most worthy and excellent friends at Westminster, whom I saw last Sunday, in perfect good health. The bare sight of the writing of that hand which has been for so many years employed in the service of your country, in circulating the sentiments of that mind which has been the great cause of all the prodigious efforts made in the cause of reform; the bare sight of your handwriting would have given me very great pleasure, but this pleasure was very much heightened when I saw this venerable hand employed, in this case, to express your decided approbation of the step to which I had resorted; and I beg you to be assured, that, if any thing were wanting to strengthen my determination still to devote my time to the great cause of freedom in England, the contents of your letter would amply supply that deficiency.

I perceive, however, and I really do perceive it with some regret, that Mr. Wooller, who has recently become distinguished by his bold, manly, and just attacks upon our enemies, and who has been rendered justly conspicuous by the means taken to crush him, and of which means I shall speak by and by, has not only expressed an opinion concerning my conduct, exactly the opposite to that which you have been pleased to express; but who, for reasons which it is not worth while, perhaps, under the present circumstances, to dwell upon, or at all to develop, though they are quite obvious to me; for these reasons he has thought proper, not only to express his disapprobation of my withdrawing from the country, but so to charge and overcharge his attack with personal and base abuse as to make it effectually defeat its own object, and to put forward its claims, its irresistible claims, to every particle of that contempt which he would fain, for the reasons before mentioned, have fixed upon my conduct and character.

The reasons stated by me for my voluntary exile, appeared to my own mind so satisfactory, that I never, for one single instant, doubted of their meeting with the approbation of every real friend to the cause of reform. These reasons have not been combated by Mr. Wooller by other reasons, but by downright personal abuse and calumny; by imputations which he knew to be false, and by assertions, in numerous instances, which he knew to be as destitute of truth as any of those pretended plots and conspiracies which the baseness of the nation's enemies have led them to resort to; and the few instances in which he has resorted to something in the shape of argument, have only discovered to the enlightened reader, that, in this case, as in many others, the powers of describing men and things are very different indeed from those powers by which statements of fact, and conclusions drawn from those statements, are made to produce conviction, and to lead to important consequences.

My reasons for my conduct having remained wholly unanswered, I shall, in this place, merely subjoin some few authorities for the step which I thought proper to take. You remember, sir, that Bastwick, Burton, and Prynne, went to Holland in the times of the bloody Stuarts, and caused their writings to be printed and sent into England. You remember that general Ludlow fled to the continent, and that it was from Switzerland he wrote those famous letters in defence of his countrymen, who, amongst other things had fought and bled for annual parliaments. Mr. Wooller will hardly pretend, that these famous patriots were cowards, though he fixes that term upon me with a little ceremony as if he were talking of a man who had skulked behind a wall in the midst of a battle, and had sent on his soldiers to meet the bayonet of the enemy. This gentleman talks about the precious blood of Sidney. He forgets, while he is thus talking, that that gallant and truly learned man fled to the continent to avoid the fangs of the despots at home, and, what is more, that it was in voluntary exile that he wrote those celebrated papers which brought him to the block, and which have, more than any other circumstances, endeared his name to posterity. Why, then, let this gentleman boldly call the gallant Sidney a coward, or let him retract this charge of cowardice against me, or, let him pass for an envious or silly calumniator. Perhaps, however, the gentleman's wonderfully furious patriotism will not suffer him to receive, as a justification, the example of these men of former times; to accommodate him, then, let us come down to a very late period. Mr. Paine has never been called a coward, that I know of, nor have I ever heard the old congress of America charged with cowardice. Yet, he, as well as they, fled from town to town at even the distant approach of the enemy. This was, indeed, an enemy with bayonets in his hand, of which circumstance I leave Mr. Wooller to profit; but then comes the staggering fact of Mr. Paine, who was an Englishman, you will observe, having fled from England to France, not from the warrant of a secretary of state; not from the natural effects of an absolute power-of-imprisonment law; not from the newly-conjured-up code of lord Sidmouth; but from the bare intimation of an information ex-officio being filed against him by the attorney general!

Thus, then, it follows, of course, that all these persons were cowards; that even Sidney was a coward; that Voltaire was a coward, when he chose a residence in the mountains of Switzerland rather than reside in the Bastile. It follows, also, that the brave Lallemand, and the brave general Vandamme, who are now in this country, are cowards, and that every man is a coward who has fled either from England, Scotland, or Ireland. Nay, sir, even Mr. Hunt is a coward, (though I would advise Mr. Wooller not to tell him so) because Mr. Hunt did not go to the intended fourth Spafford's meeting, agreeably to the resolutions of the third meeting. And, think yourself very happy, sir, if you escape the charge of cowardice; for, beside your being an "old man," old enough to be my father, I am very sure, that you will not attempt to call meetings, and to act at those meetings as you hitherto have done.

If it be cowardice to do what I have done, and what so many eminent and immortal patriots have done before me, every thing must be cowardice which embraces the most distant consideration of personal safety, though connected with the most reasonable expectations of future utility to the cause of our country.—In the estimation of Mr. Wooller, it must be cowardice to take shelter from a thunder storm, 'tis cowardice to avoid being buried by a falling house; it must be cowardice to lower sail in a hurricane; it must be cowardice to resort to a surgeon in the case of a broken leg; in short, this is such superlative nonsense in Mr. Wooller, that it takes away, and fixes in his own bosom, whatever there could be intended as a sting in his calling me a "silly old man."

But in all the examples that we have mentioned, there is wanting this material circumstance which presents itself in my case, that while, by remaining, I could render my country no service at all, by my flight I retained whatever powers I had of rendering her service; and, that I did not want the disposition to render that service, my countrymen will, before this time, have been fully convinced; seeing that I have written more; not as much, but more, since my arrival in this country, than I ever wrote before in my life, during a period of the same length. This intention, too, in the very publication upon which Mr. Wooller has bestowed his reprobation, was distinctly stated. He, indeed, ridicules the idea of my seriously entertaining such intention; and the public will have seen by this time, that his predictions were upon a perfect level with the rest of his attack; the public have now the proof before them, the practical proof, of the falsehood of this prediction; and I am not at all afraid, that the reformers in England will not be able to form a very correct judgment, not of the motives of this gentleman, for those I shall not meddle with at present, but of his conduct towards me upon this occasion.

There was something very ungenerous, not to call it malignant and base, in a pretended friend of that cause of which he acknowledged me to be a supporter, to fall foul thus, before he could possibly know at any rate that it was my intention to write from America; and the great haste to rush on to this conclusion, which was false, as the event has proved, clearly shows a spirit of injustice and malignity; of deliberate malice, and of malice too, wholly unprovoked by any act of mine, or of any body belonging to me, either towards himself, or towards the public. If he had really thought that I should not write from America, was it a public spirited act in him to anticipate such a result? If he was sincere in what he said concerning the great and beneficial influence of my writings, was it a patriot-like act to endeavor to lessen that influence as much as possible by this uncalled-for prediction, which has, at last, been proved to be as false as it was ungenerous?

However all the other parts of this violent, malignant, base, and foolish attack, sink wholly out of sight, when compared to the paragraph at the conclusion of it, in which he reminds the Americans of my former writings against their government, and against what he calls their "infant liberty," and bids them to be "jealous" of me. Consider, sir, all the circumstances under which this was penned, and then say, whether, even in the conduct of the tools of theborough-mongers, you ever heard of any thing quite so base as this.

Little did this man imagine that I had published a Register in America, beginning with the month of January, 1816, and that, in the very first number of which, instead of crawling to the Americans, and recanting any thing that I had said before, I plainly told them, that I did not ask them to "forget and forgive," but that I wished them to remember, that if my writings had done them harm in Europe, (and that I did not know that they had not done them harm,) it was fairly to be ascribed to the unjust and tyrannical treatment which I had experienced in America.

This was published at New-York last year, long before I had any thought of coming to America. But, here I am now. This Register that I am now writing, will be published in New-York before it will reach England; and here I repeat my former words, with this addition, that being now accidentally here upon the spot, I will yet have justice done me for that tyrannical treatment; or, in case of refusal of justice, I will make known to every corner of the world what that treatment was. I am no flatterer of any body. My opinion is to the English government, and as to the mode of electing members of parliament, has undergone a great change since I was in America before; a change arising from experience; a change perfectly natural in itself, and

perfectly consistent with honorable intentions and views, having always been uppermost in my mind. But, so far from acknowledging, that I was an enemy to real freedom, when I was in America before, I maintain that I was always its friend; and, I maintain further, that in my person that freedom was most grossly violated in America. However, better times are now come. Nosuch despotic acts can be committed now. Here is a just, and mild, and cheap government, and a free and happy people. A very glorious sight it is to behold. I feel gratitude towards the government and the people, for having preserved their country free, and for affording me a place of refuge. But if Mr. Wooller imagines that I am come here to be a slave of the Americans, and to care anything about their jealousies or prejudices, he is the most mistaken man alive. I know that I have the esteem of all honorable men; but never will I do any act, never will I utter one word to make my court to them. I have a real and sincere regard for the people.—Their kindness towards me upon all occasions, shown in every village and every house that I go to, is alone well calculated to inspire me with sentiments of regard and affection; and I show these best, by endeavoring, as far as in my power lies, to do justice to their excellent institutions, by describing to the world their happy effects. But, if there be any persons who require me to go further; if there be any body who will not be content unless I turn my back upon my own country, either by abjuring the king, (as the loyal English merchants do here,) or by any other act, no matter what, to such persons I will still love England best; and I will never do or say any thing that can be, by any means, construed to imply that this preference is ever to be rooted from my heart. I say now, as I said in my leave-taking address, a palace here, with the whole of this beautiful and happy island for my domain, would be less dear to me than a thatched cottage on the borders of Waltham Chase, or of Botley Common.

Mr. Wooller will do me the justice to suppose, I hope, that I shall take the will for the deed, though, perhaps, he may be somewhat disappointed at perceiving that any attempt of his to excite jealousy of me, and ill will against me in America, is likely to be full as fruitless, and is certainly a great deal more ridiculous, than his expectation of producing a similar effect in England, though I am very sure, that he will there meet with disappointment in his expectations in this regard, and even before now his malignant attempt has received the scorn that it merits; and, more than it merits, it cannot, I think, possibly receive.

Nevertheless, Sir, as you have often said, and you once told the attorney general, who is now the lord chancellor, we must, in fighting the enemy, not reject the use of arms of even despotic and detestable men. He asked you whether you would have no regard to the characters of men in this case. You said that you would rather have to do with all men of good character, but that, as thieves and robbers and swindlers were sent on board of ship to fight the foreign enemy of the country; so you saw no reason why you should be so very scrupulous in the materials of which the ranks were composed, which were to fight against its enemies at home. Though I have a right, a perfect right, to presume every thing that is base in the character of this Mr. Wooller, I do not so presume. His conduct has been base towards me; but I am even willing to hope, that want of experience, want of time for reflection, extreme anxiety for the success of the cause, some misrepresentation, perhaps, and (a weakness too common amongst literary men) an eagerness to obtain fame, which rendered him too impatient to confine himself to efforts to rise, without endeavoring at the same time to pull others down: I am willing to hope that his malignity has been thus engendered, as it were, without his own wish: and that a little more time would have made him act towards me with more generosity and less injustice. At any rate, upon your old principle, I take the assistance of his pen as far as it is capable to aid the cause of our country, and I do most sincerely rejoice at his acquittal on trials for libel, the statements in both of which were true, as his statements with regard to me were false. His defence, which I have read in the English papers, was not only bold and manly, but it was full of talent; and though the attorney general made a great mistake, when he said, that it was a proof of facility of composition, that a man was able to put his thoughts together by the means of types without manuscript, the fact being that many men can write as much in a day as six or seven compositors can print; still, it was a most interesting fact that this was done by Mr. Wooller, and it was a proof amongst thousands of others, that might be produced, of the great stock of talent now possessed by the people of England.

To go on into all the particulars of the trials would be useless; but I cannot help observing, that in one part of Mr. Wooller's defence, he complains what a hardship it was to have been dragged all of sudden from his affairs; and he adds that if he had had a wife and family, the consequences must have been dreadful. Mr. Wooller is too sincere a man, I dare say, to have feigned this, in order to move compassion; therefore we may perhaps be permitted to ask Mr. Wooller whether he did not happen to know that I had a wife and family, and whether he did not happen to know that that wife and all the feeble part, and only the feeble part, of that family were in London, at the very time that he was aiming his malignant shafts against the head of that family: I observe too, that Mr. Wooller expressed a wish not to be found guilty,

that is to say, not to be imprisoned and fined! Bless me! I wish not to be imprisoned and fined! Beg not to be imprisoned and fined! Why, one would have supposed that this gentleman, who by implication accuses Ludlow, Sidney, and Paine of cowardice, would have courted imprisonment, as the greatest of favour, like the methodist parson, or like Jack in the Tale of a Tub, who cried out, "another box in the ear, good folks, for the Lord's sake!" I, indeed, as you remember very well, suffered two years' imprisonment, and paid a thousand pounds fine, without liking it at all. But this gentleman's taste appeared to be so very different; that one might naturally be surprised; instead of which, he makes most strenuous efforts to save himself from it; and, from present appearances, I have very great pleasure in believing that those efforts are likely, in the present case at any rate, to be successful. If they should not, and if he should have two years imprisonment to suffer, a fine of a thousand pounds to pay, and be compelled to give bail in a five thousand pounds bond to be of good behavior for seven years afterwards; when he comes out of prison, and has paid his fine, and given his bail, he will be better able to judge than he is at present, of the manner in which he ought to talk of the step which I have taken. But, as Mr. Wooller has ventured upon predictions with respect to what I should do, he will excuse me if I hazard a prediction with respect to him, especially as it shall be wholly divested of malignity. I predict, then, that he, Thomas Jonathan Wooller, will be silenced, by some means or other, before next Christmas day; or that he will write in a very measured style, and be very mannerly towards the ministers; or, that he will come to America himself, and that, if he does come to America, he will be a printer, and not a writer. I most sincerely desire, that a state of things will arise such as will enable him to continue to write boldly in England; but if he must follow the example of Mr. Paine, I must confess, that I am ill-natured enough to wish to have an opportunity of calling upon him in New-York or Philadelphia, between one of which and an English jail, his choice, if he has a choice left, appears to me to lie.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

Information has been received by the ship Sally, arrived at Boston on the 11th instant, in 63 days from Buenos Ayres, that troops were collecting at Chili, and contracts for ships had been made, for an expedition against Lima. Prisoners were daily brought from Lima to Buenos Ayres, who principally entered into the patriot service.

The sloop of war Ontario, Capt. Bidle, left her anchorage at New York on the 13th instant, and was to proceed to the first fair wind.

Through the politeness and attention of our Norfolk correspondent, we have been favored with a paper of that city of yesterday, which, however, does not present much matter of interest. The schooner Charles K. Mallory, Capt. Strong, had arrived there from Lisbon, which port she left the 1st of July. The conspiracy at Lisbon was completely put down, and order and tranquility restored. About one hundred of the conspirators had been apprehended and imprisoned in different castles. On the 29th of June the first intelligence of the re-capture of Pernambuco by the royalists reached Lisbon, and great rejoicings took place in consequence of the event. The king of Portugal with all his family, were preparing to leave Brazil and return to Lisbon.

About the 27th of June, a Portuguese frigate captured a patriot ship of 20 guns off Oporto. The latter was from Montevideo, and was cruising in company with a schooner, when they both attacked the frigate, and the contest ended in the capture of the ship and escape of the schooner.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following is a brief summary of the principal contents of our Buenos Ayres papers to May 24. The articles here noticed are hardly important enough to be translated at length.

Auxiliary Army of Peru.—Bulletin, No. 19, dated at H. Q. in Freeman, April 9, gives an account of operations from March 20, to the date. The royalists in Jajui remained closely besieged. Their troops dare not set a foot beyond their entrenchments; their communications with the interior are so insecure, that strong convoys are necessary. They lose men, arms and beasts every day. On the 29th of March, there arrived at Head Quarters, 142 deserters and prisoners, and to-day 31, besides 81 on their way. March 25th, the royalists entered the town of Oran, where they plundered houses and churches, and lost 80 men and 60 horses. By the different parties of guerrillas, 36 men have been killed, and more than 300 animals taken. Parties under Gen. Torre, commandants Gorriti and Corte, and majors Saravia, Zerde, Maurin and others, carry on hostilities with great firmness and success, and not a day passes but they kill some, and bring in deserters and prisoners.

Bulletin., No. 20, is dated April 30, and gives a narrative of operations from the 10th to that date. On the 15th, the royalist General Serna, by a rapid and bold movement, took possession of the town of Salta. His army, however, has been constantly harassed by the parties under the different partisan chiefs, and sustained constant losses.

Bulletin., No. 21, dated May 1, gives an account of the capture of the town of Farija, by a party of the republican troops under Colonel Madrid, in which he took 254 prisoners, 400 muskets, and a considerable quantity of munitions of war.

A subsequent paper contains a despatch from Manuel Belgrano, General of the Auxiliary Army of Peru, dated at Tucuman, May 3, which states that the enemy have not derived the advantage which they expected from the possession of Salta, that they have carried on hostilities with great activity and fury, sacrificing their men, and that they lose many by desertion. This despatch is accompanied by a number of letters from Don Martin Guemes, governor and commander of the province of Salta. In one of these he estimates the enemy's force which entered Salta, at 2500 men, and those remaining at Jajui at 600, besides 4 or 500 employed in conveying baggage, &c. He gives the details of numerous trifling advantages gained by him, but it is apparent that on the whole Army of Peru had for the last month been rather losing than gaining ground.

In Chili,

the royalist power seems to be less formidable.

On the 4th of April

part of 6 or 700 royalists attacked the republican advanced posts at Carapilque, but were repulsed with the loss of 19 men killed and 19 made prisoners and deserters. The republican loss was 4 killed and 7 wounded. On the 22nd of April, brigadier general Seignor Don Bernardo O'Higgins, had left col. Don Hilario de la Quintana in command of St. Jago, and proceeded as far as Talca with 800 men to drive out the remainder of the royalists from the province of Concepcion.

April 14.—San Martin, captain general of the Army of the Andes, who was then at Buenos Ayres, addressed to the supreme director of state, a letter giving a particular notice of the officers who distinguished themselves in the great battle of Charabuco, on the 12th of February.

April 15.—An order was issued by

Pueyrredon,

the Supreme Director of State,

concerning certain honors on San Martin, "to whose indefatigable zeal and military skill the country owes the greater part of the glory of that day," and on the officers and men of the army.

The Gazette of April 26, contains a list of about eighty distinguished citizens of Chili who had been confined as prisoners at the Island Juan Fernandez, but who in consequence of the late success of the republicans had been released and restored to their friends.

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The fishing vessels carried into Halifax, remained there at the last dates, without having been brought to trial. It is conjectured a statement of their case has been sent to England, and that their fate will depend on orders from thence.

The Halifax merchants are anxious

that American fishing vessels should be excluded from the bays and harbors of Nova Scotia, because, as they say, if they are permitted, the British fishermen, &c. at such places will procure their supplies of the Americans instead of obtaining them in the Capital of their own Province, to the ruin of the trade Halifax.

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NEW-ORLEANS, AUGUST 12.

NEW TOWN OF BLAKELY.

This promising sea-port is situated

upon the East margin of Tensa river,

which is the main channel of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers into the Bay of Mobile, is about nine miles N. E. from the town of Mobile, and six miles from the head of the bay, latitude about 30° 40' N. its location and name have been granted by an act of the General Assembly of Mississippi Territory.

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PENSACOLA AND EAST FLORIDA.

The interest felt by our fellow citizens in the different parts of the United States, in reference to this country, induces us to lay before our readers some information respecting it.

We have good cause for believing that

the country alluded to

helpless fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, children and relations of every degree, and our friends and neighbours, stretching forth their arms from roofs and windows for help, expecting the house that sustained them would instantly tumble from under them or float down the torrent with them. You could hear the cries of the dying and the living all around you. All stood fixed in breathless agony, taking a last look at some dear object of affection. Every face was the image of misery and despair. Human help was vain; it all rested in the hands of Almighty God. All realized during the awful space of nearly two hours that "He can create, and He destroy," and that it was to Him alone we must look for safety. The expanse of several miles of water below the town, was covered with undistinguishable ruins. Roofs floating down with people on them reaching and crying for assistance: stakes with dogs, fowls and domestic animals; wrecks covered with tables, beds, bedsteads, chairs, desks, bureaus, clock and clock-cases, trunks, cradles, side-boards, and many other articles of furniture and cloathing, dry goods and groceries; barrels, hogheads, timber and mill wheels, trees, wheat and rye sheaves, corn, oats, fences &c. all tumbling with lifeless bodies down the stream in torrents! The small and weak houses one after the other disappeared. The people left, gathered mostly in and upon the strongest houses by leaping from roof to roof, and by beating holes from one garret to another.

In some instances the house they jumped from was swept from under their feet, just saving themselves by a single second. It would be endless to detail all the hair-breadth escapes, and to enumerate all the activity and exposure of individuals for the purpose of aiding each other, and saving themselves. All was done that human power could effect.

It remains now to detail the loss of human lives. It is believed ten persons were lost, viz. four coloured people, names not recollect, and 6 white persons [whose names we have before published. The paper from which we copy the above, contains a list of fifty-four houses which were destroyed in York, by the inundation.]

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER.
DRURY LANE.

Othello:—Mr. Kean & Mr. Booth.

It falls to our lot to speak of Mr. Booth as matched with the actor he has chosen to imitate; (for to a certain extent we are persuaded that he has imitated Mr. Kean.) There is something daring in this wrestle of talent, particularly as one of the parties has been tried, and found to be a powerful creature. From what we saw on Thursday evening, we are convinced that Mr. Booth is a very clever young man—as young men go; that he will be an acquisition to the new school of playing, and may do much towards shewing that there ought to be but little difference between the parties before the lamps and behind them; and that Mr. Kean is one of those fine and fiery spirits that stand, as it were, upon the heart of nature, and control its pulsations. Mr. Kean's Othello, on this occasion, was one of the most surprising achievements that genius ever perfected. We will venture to assert that there never was a grander and more pathetic piece of acting on the English stage; of course on no other stage. He seemed to feel he was put on the race, like a blood horse, and to take a pleasure in the struggle, and a justifiable pride in the success of his endeavors. Mr. Booth was matched to run against him; at least we know that many persons had made the knack of Mr. Booth an argument against the genuine talent of Mr. Kean; but Kean beat his antagonist hollow. He played Othello from his very soul, and he sent the fierceness and misery of the Moor into the hearts of all his hearers. Kean played himself into a state of absolute exhaustion more than once. His face was a mirror to his heart; and all its shades of terror and suspicion flitted over it, like Banquo's shadows. Mr. Kean's style of acting is of the same quality with Lord Byron's style of poetry; it is magnificently ferocious when in a state of violent excitement—fearfully pathetic in unexpected passages, and mysteriously attractive in general. In Bertram, (Maturin's tragedy) he was the Corsair himself; the same furious pirate, the same terrific lover, the same outcast at heart from all his kindred and kind, with the like broken fortune and bewildered hopes, and with a similarity in rash projects, daring deeds, and withered feelings. Kean's Bertram, though a direct nonentity in the way of morals or pure high-mindedness, was a fine bold picture of an ardent and warlike nature, wrecked on the storm of its own feelings, and wandering about on the shore of the world, desolate, and proud, and savage—hating the earth and trusting not the heavens; pursuing man and trusting with the fierceness of a tyger, and hoarding up in his bosom the remains of his shattered passion, like a miser. Bertram, like all the heroes of lord Byron's tales, would be despised and loathed from our presence, if he had not a mystery in his air that betokened a mental superiority over his kind, and a certain fulness of personal courage. Mr. Kean always played Othello with beautiful earnestness; but on the other evening, he seemed to feel his fame snatched at by a stranger hand, and the consequence was, that he put forth all his energies, and arose on the wings of genius, like an eagle, above his opponent. Who shall now say that Mr. Kean is not a man of the fullest genius? He makes "the breath of glory real." There was no art: (or if there was, we could not discern it)—no feebleness, except from excess of exertion, and then such an exhaustion is the perfection of

agitated feeling; no unmeaning turbulence in his representation of Othello: he trusted himself to the power of his enthusiasm, and it did not betray him. Othello is of all others the character for Kean. It is pregnant with bursts of the deepest pathos and the wildest passion. It is full of gusto. What in English poetry, for a certain grandeur of characteristic feeling, can go beyond that sudden thought of desolation in Othello, when he finds that Desdemona's faithlessness has stricken down all love of glory and the world. Othello is a noble personification of an eastern battle. A sun-like being habited in golden robes, with a turban and sabre; the love of war being the very passion in him—a part of his nature. Mr. Kean proved his genius by his manner of delivering that most touching passage, "Oh! now farewell forever! &c." What a spirit of soul-felt partiality there is the recollection of "the ear-piercing fife," "the plumed troop," the neighing steed, the cannon, the drum! What a pride, pomp, and circumstance of war! And all hurled down! Kean wrought the house into a breathless silence by his utter loneliness of heart on the delivery of this passage. And a dead quiet of this kind is deeper applause than the shouts of forty nations joined together. His voice seemed to be going away forever. You felt alone after he had spoken. It was too pathetic for words or thoughts or tears:—It was.

We have seen Mr. Kean in Othello four times before this representation; but like Caius Marcus, "he outdid himself doubly" in the last struggle. Kean fought the Coriolis battle of his fame on Thursday. He hath disciplined all other actors soundly. We are glad we are not on the stage at this day; for we hate to be deficient in complete success, in any great pursuit; and there is no saying nay to him. Shakespeare has said, that "if two men ride upon one horse, one must ride behind," and Mr. Booth must have found the truth of this by the present time.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

General Carrera has, it is stated, made his escape from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, of which the Portuguese have possession. We trust that a spirit of vengeance towards the tyrant Pueyrredon may not lead the General into the ranks of the Portuguese, the enemies to his native country, and to the cause of liberty, in which he has hitherto been so zealously engaged. His fair name, his love of country, and its independence, forbid the taking of so criminal a step.

Liverpool papers to the 9th of July, mention a considerable decline in the price of flour; quoting it at 66 to 67 shillings per barrel. The crops were promising in England, as is the vintage in France. The English parliament was to be prorogued on the 16th of July. Mr. Ponsonby, the opposition leader in the house of commons, had been attacked with a paralytic, and was expected to lose the use of one side. Lord George Cavendish was to succeed him as the opposition leader. A number of Napoleon's French officers have entered the Persian service. Arrests, trials, and condemnations continue in France. A General, another superior officer, and the sister of Madame Moutchon, were apprehended in Paris on the 2d of July. Troubles are stated to have broken out at Malta.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, Aug. 25.

"I have given you almost *ad infinitum*, an account of the various reports current here and elsewhere, relative to the persons who are most probably to form the entire cabinet and diplomatic corps of the United States, under president Monroe. You will look upon these as mere rumors, except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Rush. With respect to Jonathan Russell, I believe it will be found that his visit to Europe is with a view of returning to his post, of minister to Sweden, at Stockholm. He came to this country, it may be presumed, principally for the purpose of getting married. No doubt both himself and his friends would have been glad if he could have procured some leading situation in the administration; and the friends of Mr. Christopher Hughes could have had no objection to the same thing, as it would have given to be appointed under any influence unconnected with the welfare and feelings of the PEOPLE. Why then should Mr. Clay give up the probability of a re-election to a post where the eyes of the nation are upon him? where every step is marked, and every breath is caught to sit in a big armed chair, and keep the register of a petty army? An apothecary or his boy may hold in connection the bones of a dead man: it is the proud privilege of a physician to watch and correct the motions of the heart and arteries; preserving life and vigor in the system. I do not think that Mr. Clay will commit an act of self-injustice, by retiring from the great forum, where *measures* are to be discussed and adopted, upon which the honor and the safety of the nation hang, to sign his name to army contracts, warrants and commissions, which might be done by John Doe or Richard Roe. Of himself and his labours it might in such a case be said:

Parturient mortes nascitur ridiculus mus. In the national Legislature there is some reason to hope and believe that a great question will be agitated involving the rights and the happiness of a vast and interesting portion of the world. There may indeed be useful. It is a subject every way worthy of the contemplation

of the most enlightened statesmen; and it is believed that Mr. Clay has regarded it with a judgment and solicitude honorable alike to his head and his heart."

Extract of a letter from a young Kentuckian in South America, to his friend in Lexington, dated

LIMA, March 18, 1817.

"The splendor of the palace of the vice-roy in this place, is not equal to what I had expected to find it; but the magnificence of the churches is far beyond my powers of description. On the altar of one of the churches, called *La Merced*, it is said, there are gold and silver to the amount of no less than a million of dollars. A crown piece to the Virgin Mary, in another church, cost thirty thousand dollars. Churches, convents, &c. without number. There are also some other edifices of considerable size; but all the labor, riches and taste, appear to have been spent upon the churches. In the public squares, convents, &c. there are copper fountains, continually spouting fine fresh water. In all the streets running east and west, there is a canal of water, which adds very much to the cleanliness of the city. Lima contains a population of about sixty thousand inhabitants, composed often or twelve thousand and Spaniards, and the rest Indians, negroes, and the innumerable mixtures between them and the whites. The climate is the most delightful you can imagine: it is a continued spring the whole year round; between the coldest and the warmest weather the thermometer does not vary more than 10 degrees. Every species of fruit grows here in perfection throughout the year: we have at our table, every day, delightful apples, peaches, oranges, and pine-apples. It never rains; and only two or three instances of its ever having thundered or lightened here, are recorded in the history of this place; on which occasions the citizens ran distract into the country, kneeled before their Maker, and in the sincerity of their hearts, begged his forgiveness in what they considered the day of universal dissolution. Earthquakes here, produce the most horrid ravages: Callao, the port of Lima and about six miles distant, was entirely destroyed about forty years ago. The earthquakes, of any degree of severity, do not happen oftener than once in every twenty or thirty years; but what they call here *trumbings*, are almost as common as rains are in Kentucky. There has been one of these since my arrival, and it was taken notice of with about one-half the concern I have seen excited on a farm in the United States, by the flying of a hawk over a hen-roost. In consequence of the earthquakes, the houses have no roofs, such as ours: long strips of wood are laid flat upon the top of the wall, and on them a layer of ashes half an inch thick, and this is sufficient to preserve them from the weather, as they never have more than a thick fog, which cannot penetrate their slight roofs. The want of roofs to the houses, gives them a very awkward appearance, & if they were black on the outside instead of white, a stranger arriving from Europe, would think that the city had been destroyed by fire. The mildness of the climate and the richness of the soil, have all tended to enervate the inhabitants; on the men it has had the effect to make them weak and indolent in the extreme. The Spaniards smoke segars, and only exert themselves as far as it is necessary to keep the others in subjection. Perhaps to these causes, which have had such an evil effect on the men, may be attributed the surprising beauty of the women. It is a very surprising thing indeed to meet with a young woman that has not the most regular features, fine black eyes, and pretty shape. Their dress is singular, and is almost the first thing that strikes the attention of a foreigner: the stuff of which their outer petticoat is made, is woven in such a manner, that it has the elasticity of stocking: it is belted tight round the waist and fits the body as close as possible, so much so that they can only take very short and deliberate steps, and it causes them to reel from one side to the other like a sailor. They do not wear bonnets; an apron of black silk, open before, drawn backwards over the head and arm, covers every thing from the waist up but one eye. Their feet are handsome and extremely small, of which they appear to be conscious; they take pains to shew them, and scarcely a young woman of any description is seen in the streets without silk shoes and stockings. They marry at twelve and thirteen; and at five-and-twenty they are old, ugly, and not fit to be looked at."

HEAR WHAT THE VIRGINIANS SAY.

The Richmond Enquirer in speaking of the "wicked new election scheme" as the Secretary calls it, says, "Republican principles" as well as the "provisions of the constitution" seem to require a new election, yet a large majority of the last legislature were opposed to it. Is the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer influenced by hatred to John Pope and Gabriel Slaughter?—Argus.

The London Globe states, that the sums due to Great Britain from Austria, on loans with the dividends advanced by Great Britain, up to the 5th of January 1817, and the interest on such dividends, amount to 19,362,873L 5s. The Government having till lately borrowed money at rates generally exceeding five per cent, interest, these advances to Austria, are consequently operating upon the people of England in the shape of taxes to the amount of nearly a million a year. Lord Castlereagh stated that he had not even paid this debt from the court of Vienna.—Balt. Gaz.

Mr. GASTON's last exhibition of Fire-works will take place on FRIDAY next; the 12th instant.

We are happy to learn, that it is the intention of Col. J. Johnston to start a line of stages from Frankfort through Versailles to Lexington. It will go three times a week on days different from the Mail Stage thro' Georgetown, and will afford us a communication with Lexington six days in each week.—Argus.

POSTSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 23.

We have received advices from England to the 10th of July. The price of Flour at Liverpool on the 10th of July was down to *sixty-two shillings*. In France the price of Grain had fallen in some instances fifty per cent.

It is stated in the London Courier, that Mr. Sergeant has arrived at Philadelphia from England, having successfully closed his species negotiation. The Salem folks are much engaged with a great sea serpent, which has paid them a visit.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated HALIFAX, July 22, 1817.

"It is probable that ere this reaches

you, you will have been advised that our

government has given permission for the

importation of fruits and vegetables of

every description, and the exportation of

rum and molasses, in American vessels,

to and from the United States."

By the schr. Spartan, arrived at New-York, in twenty-seven days from St. Salvador, verbal information has been received that all was quiet in the Brazils. Montevideo was still in possession of the Portuguese. A vessel had arrived from Buenos Ayres, which place she left the latter part of June, but brought no political news. The principal leaders of the revolution had been executed at St. Salvador.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 19, 1817.

"The Mexican private armed schooner Hotspur, commanded by Lieut. Rapp, of the United States' navy, and owned in this city, has returned from a cruise in the Gulph of Mexico.

The Hotspur had a very severe engagement near the Havanna, with the Cassidore, Spanish government brig (late the Chasseur of Baltimore) and was beaten off, with the loss of twenty-five men killed, and all her standing and running rigging shot away.

The Hotspur came to an anchor at the Balize, where she landed 15 of the wounded officers and men, who were in a dreadful state. She will have to proceed to Galveston to refit, the Spanish consul having determined to seize her."

THEATRE.

(TWO NEW PIECES.)

THIS EVENING
Will be presented ISAAC BICKERSTAFF's elegant
Opera, called

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

With the original Music, &c.

To which will be added a celebrated new
Farce, called

PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

And a Rainy Night.

[For particulars see bills.]

Sept. 6—6t

JUST ARRIVED,

A Postlethwait's, from 10 to 5 o'clock every day, the Grand CASSOWARY, a bird of India, of uncommon size, weighing 113 lbs. Also, a beautiful AFRICAN APE. Price of admission, 25 cents; Children half price.

Sept. 6—6t

TO DISTILLERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all bonds due by Distillers for duties on stills that may remain unpaid in my office on the last day of this month, will be immediately thereafter (without discrimination) handed over to the Attorney for the U. S. to put in suit. JHN. H. MORTON, Collector for the 2d Collection Dist. of Ky. Lex. Sept. 6th, 1817.—3t

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1817.

NOTICE.—Written proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, until the 30th of Oct. ensuing, to furnish for the United States' military service seventy thousand yards of cotton drilling, and eighty-five thousand yards of cotton shirting, of domestic manufacture. Samples of the drilling and shirting, on which it is intended to found contracts for these articles, will be transmitted to any manufacturer who shall make application for them, by letter addressed to this office, with such information as may be requested. A contract will not be made with the same manufacturer, or company, for a greater number of yards than 20,000, of either shirting or drilling. Bonds with sureties will be required for the due execution of all contracts; and no shirting or drilling which shall be declared by the United States' Inspector to be in any respect inferior to the sample on which the contract is founded, will be received at any price. The drilling is to be 27 and the shirting 32 inches wide.

CALLENDER IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

The Editors of papers who publish the laws of the United States at Boston, Middlebury, Conn. Providence, R. I. New-York city, Albany, Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del. Baltimore, Lexington, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, are requested to give the above an insertion once a week for six weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Commissary General at Philadelphia.

September 6, 1817.—6t

STOP THE THIEF!

Some rogue on the night of the 30th of August, stole out of the pasture of the subscriber, living one mile from Lexington, on the Versailles road, a BLACK HORSE, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, heavy made, short, and shod before; his right eye white, and has some white hair on his rump. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, with a generous one for the delivery of the horse, or any information that will enable me to get him.

CHARLES ECKLES.

Lex. Sept. 6, 1817.—6t

Independent Fire Company,

No. 1.

A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held at WILLIAM M'CONNELL'S, this evening at 7 o'clock.

THOMAS M. PRENTISS, Sec.

Lex. Sept. 6—1

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS morning at 10 o'clock, at *Le Grand's* Auction room, will be sold an assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and fine CUTLERY. Also, a few Crates of QUEEN-WARE. A. LE GRAND, Auc'r. Sept. 6—1

Four Lots of Ground, Containing 24 acres each, part of Captain Fowler's Garden tract, and adjoining Captain Postlethwait's Garden. Also,

A Brick Dwelling House, With the Lot of 32 feet front, on Fifth-street, adjoining the residence of J. C. Breckinridge, esq. Likewise,

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AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 15th day of September next, on the premises in Bourbon county, 44 miles below Paris on Stoner-creek, my PLANTATION, 270 acres of first rate Land, with upwards of 100 acres thereof cleared, on which there is a first rate mill-dam with convenience for water works on the south side of the creek, and a Water Grist-Mill and a Horse-Mill, all on the best construction and in good repair, with one pair of French-burr Stones, 4 feet diameter, equal in quality to any in America, the other, two pair good Laurel-Hill Stones, with good Bolts, and all the iron of the best kind and in excellent order; also, an orchard of 240 Apple Trees, about 100 of which are large and well loaded now with good fruit, and some Cherry Trees, &c. and several good constant springs of water. The premises can be viewed by any persons wishing to purchase, before the day of sale, at which time and place the terms will be made known. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a.m. Attendance by

ALEX. OGLE.

August 9, 1817.—5

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in compleat operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shirts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—5

KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

THE next FAIR will be held at Capt. Fowler's Gardens, on the second Thursday in September.

On Friday the 1st day of August, an adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, precisely at 12 o'clock. The attendance of all the members is particularly requested; as on that day subjects will be designated as the objects of premiums; judges appointed; and other arrangements will positively be made for the ensuing Fair.

By order of the Society,
July 26.—6— THOMAS T. BARR, Sec.

The Paris, Winchester, and Georgetown Editors will please insert the foregoing notice in their respective papers, until the 1st of August, and forward their accounts.

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MEGOWAN, having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, only, under the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN; Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10.—5

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky. on Short street, first Brick House below Lanphear's Hotel,) wishes to sell the HOUSE & LOT in which he now lives; a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22, convenient back buildings, good water, stables, carriage house, &c. Also an OUT-LOT of 5 acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by 150, on one of which lots is a well built two story log house, a good well of water, stable, &c. all of which property will be sold far below its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for land in the country.

June 16.—6—

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:

1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42 feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCalla's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

July 19, 1817.—5

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for money, and greatly aid the important manufacturers of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.—48—5

LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give Lessons on the Mathematics. His lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerable complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, March 16.

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscribers have erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Slip Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*.—Such of the citizens who please to favor them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross-street, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—5

VEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of *VEST* fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the *Alluvion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—5

SOAP.

THE subscribers have a large quantity of *SOAP* of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best *DIPPED* and *MOULD CANDLES*. Commissaries, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase these articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross-streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

NOR SALE.—Two hundred and five acres of first rate *LAND*; about 80 acres cleared, which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—5

NOR SALE, 724 acres of *FIRST RATE LAND*; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February.

Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. 51—5 WM. TOD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the *SPINNING BUSINESS*. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.

Col. Tarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one *Spinning Throstle* of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42 October 14, 1816.

BRADFORD & WILSON, BOOK BINDERS,

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety.

Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or leather, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

PILCHER & SHAW.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—5

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, August 2, 1817.—5

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it becomes necessary for me to close all my former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately for a settlement of them, and those indebted to me are requested to make payment without delay.

HIRAM SHAW.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—5

THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,

(many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; for which, *goodness, beauty and price* combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and in that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no *dear—* and equal to the best imported—made of *better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper*—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, industry and honesty reasonably hope for from a liberal public which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.—52—5

For Sale or Exchange.

1750 worth of CARPENTER'S WORK, which will be either sold for Cash on a Credit—or will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.

July 12.—5 R. S. TODD.

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW.

His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

January 5, 1817.

ENTERTAINMENT.

DOCTOR ROSS

WILL practise MEDICINE & SURGERY

in Lexington and vicinity: his shop is on Short-street, between Lanphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, Esq.'s where he may be always found except when on professional business.

He will vaccinate all who may wish it at his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.

July 12.—5

For Sale or Exchange.

1750 worth of CARPENTER'S WORK, which will be either sold for Cash on a Credit—or

will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.

July 12.—5 R. S. TODD.

K. NAILS.—At Pittsburgh prices, by the key, COPPER—for Stills.

Together with a complete assortment of MERCERIA.

JUST RECEIVED—and for Sale by

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—5

New and Cheap Goods.

JOSEPH L. LEMON has just received, and

is now opening at his store, on Mill Street, neat and general assortment of British, India and French GOODS, of the latest importations, selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at a low advance, for cash.

April 28.—17—5

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now

in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality.

The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly

superior to Dorsey or any other imported

iron.

Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford.

THE IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

We will give cash for any number of *Flour Barrel Staves* and *Hoop Poles*.

JOHN & THO. P. HART.

June 16—5

MEDICINES.

FOR SALE, a very general assortment care-

fully selected. Also, a full supply of